Jewish children. In Czarist Russia, that for infants under one year among Jews was 13-21 per cent: among non-Jews, 25-96 per cent. In Vienna at one period the rate for infants under one month was, among Jews, 8*3 per cent: among non-Jews, 16-1 per cent. These figures are reflected in other parts of Europe, though the contrast is not always quite so striking. Even in New York, Jewish infant mortality in 1915 was 78 for each 1,000 births, while that for the remainder of the population was 105; and the infant death rate among Palestinian Jewry to-day is almost the lowest in the world.

It was natural, therefore, that Jews took a prominent part in infant welfare work on a larger scale, immediately they were allowed to become part of the general community. In another connexion *(supra,* p. 212) something has been said regarding the Jewish contribution to the science of pediatry. Here, a few details will be added which illustrate that same interest from a different angle.

Perhaps the greatest of the world's orphanages is the nexus which goes by the name of the Barnardo Homes, founded (as has been seen) by Dr. Thomas John Barnardo. Similarly, the Wandsworth Orphanages were founded under the will of Lord Wandsworth, a member of the Stern family, with a bequest of one million pounds sterling. In London, the Evelina Hospital for Children was founded by Baron Ferdinand de Rothschild in memory of his wife, who had died in child-bed, and the

Children's Hospital in Westminster by Robert Mond.
In Paris, the first organised attempt to provide warm clothing for school children in winter (a recognised concomitant of the old Jewish educational system) was made at the close of the last century by Baron Edmond de Rothschild. (It was characteristic of the anti-Semitic mentality that this act of benevolence was decried as "Jewish propaganda".)